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BOA CONSTRICTOR (Common Boa). REPRODUCTION / COURTSHIP. Despite being one of the most commonly kept pet snakes and having an extremely wide distribution, little is known about the courtship behavior of *Boa constrictor* in the wild (Burger and Ford 2009. In Henderson and Powell [eds.], *Biology of the Boas and Pythons*, pp. 215–226. Eagle Mountain Publishing, Eagle Mountain, Utah). Here we report the courtship behavior of this species recorded in San Rafael de Escazú, Costa Rica (9.936028°N, 84.143987°W, WGS 84; 1008 m elev.) in October 2006. A pair was observed daily for nine days, exposed on top of a pile of plastic roofing. The site was monitored for an additional two weeks without success. While exposed and basking, the female would be completely entangled with the male, sometimes for more than four hours. From a series of photos, we recorded that the male coiled around the middle of the body of the female (she was substantially thicker and darker than male), with their tails in contact (Fig. 1), but intromission was not directly observed. The male attempted to touch the anterior region of the female with his head, but the female continually hid her head under their bodies or the plastic roofing (Fig. 1). This observation provides rare insight into mating behavior of *B. constrictor* in the wild.



FIG. 1. *Boa constrictor* courtship in San Rafael de Escazú, Costa Rica.

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BOIGA DENDROPHILA (Mangrove Cat Snake). DIET. *Boiga dendrophila* is a large (to 250 cm total length) rear-fanged snake, known from pristine as well as disturbed lowland forests and mangrove swamps of Southeast Asia (David and Vogel 1996. *The Snakes of Sumatra: An Annotated Checklist and Key with Natural History Notes*. Edition Chimaira, Frankfurt am Main. 260 pp.; Das 2006. *A Photographic Guide to the Snakes and Other Reptiles of Borneo*. New Holland Publishers, Ltd., London. 144 pp.). Its known diet includes vertebrates such as frogs, lizards, birds,



FIG. 1. A.) *Boiga dendrophila* encountered within a private garden in Kuching, East Malaysia. B) *Dendrelaphis pictus* recovered from the *B. dendrophila*.

and rodents; one colubrid snake, *Ahaetulla prasina* (Stuebing and Inger 1999. *A Field Guide to the Snakes of Borneo*, Natural History Publications, Sdn. Bhd. Kota Kinabalu. 235 pp.), and a viper, *Parias sumatranus* (Pui and Das 2011. *Herpetol. Rev.* 42:281–282) have been noted in its diet.

On 13 December 2015, at ca. 2100 h, an adult *B. dendrophila* (total length ca. 1 m; Fig. 1A) was encountered within the compound of a private garden at Tabuan Jaya (01.51763°N, 110.38692°E, WGS 84; elev. 25 m), abutting the Sama Jaya Nature Reserve, Kuching, Sarawak, East Malaysia (Borneo). It was observed ca. 1.5 m above ground on a tree, captured and retained overnight for observations (it showed a distinct abdominal bulge) and photography. It regurgitated a *Dendrelaphis pictus* (Fig. 1B; total length ca. 0.80 m) the next evening. The prey was folded in half, suggesting a midbody capture and ingestion. *Dendrelaphis pictus* is a diurnal, arboreal snake, whereas *B. dendrophila* is nocturnal and arboreal; both species are known from lowland forests across Sundaland. The protected area is a relatively small (38 ha) forest fragment supporting *Kerangas* (Bornean heath) vegetation.

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